MARCHING IN DRIVING RAIN. VETERANS PARADE DESPITE THE DISMAL WEATHER.

UMBRELLAS AND WATERPROOFS MARK THE LINE OF THE PROCESSION—THE NATIONAL EN-CAMPMENT—GENERAL FAIRCHILD'S ADDRESS-INCIDENTS OF THE DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TP BUNE.] St. Louis, Sept. 28.-The forr al opening of the National Encampment to-day r As the brightest point in the fortunes of the Grand Army. Twen-ty-one years ago the corner-stone of this military temple was laid in Decatur, Ill., where the first cost was organized. The official reports presented to the National Encampment to-day show that there are now over 6,000 posts with a mempership of nearly 380,000. The progress of the organization has been continuous, the net gain in nbership averaging 25,000 or 30,000 a year in the face of an increasing death rate and of susns for non-payment of dues. The relief fund for disabled soldiers and the annual expenditures for charitable purposes have kept pace with the

Cavilling critics who are accustomed to speak lightly of the Grand Army as a borde of pension - grabbers bent upon pill.ging the National Treasury will be surprised to learn that about \$250,000 is now expended every year for the relief of destitute veterans, their widows and orphans, and that the Women's Relief Corps, the sister organization, with 50,000 members, has disbursed nearly \$38,000 in charity. The veterans are banded together for works of mercy and benevolence, keeping green the memories of the dead, and promoting sympathy and fellowship among the living. The Grand Army has never been so powerful and efficient as a social or benevolent agency as it is to-day. The annual statistics show that the ranks have been vigorously recruited since

the San Francisco encampment.

The great concourse of soldiers drawn from every State and l'erritory to St. Louis is of itself a signal proof of the power, vitality and enthusiasm of the order. This is the largest military assemblage that has been seen since the War. The number of Union soldiers now in the city cannot be ascertained with any degree of precision. At least 22,000 are known to be encamped in the city and suburban parks. The number lodged in hotels and boarding-houses certainly exceeds this estimate. The three States of Itlinois, Missouri and Kansas caunot have fewer than 40,000 veterans on the ground, and 20,000 is probably a fair estimate for the combined strength of the delegations from other States. As there is no general register and as the reports of the local committee are incomplete, the aggregate number can only be crudely conjectured. To-day's march in a driving rainstorm offers no basis for accurate reckening. Even a parade in fair weather would not furnish an accurate test, as there are thousands, rather than hundreds, who consider themselves too old for a long tramp through the streets and prefer to look on from some coign of vantage while the boys are marching.

Whether the aggregate number be 45,000 or 60,000, it is a mighty host and with the concourse of sight-seers it has drawn in it has filled the town as it was never filled before. The streets are densely thronged from daylight to midnight, and when the smill hours are sounded by the big clocks in the hotel corridors the lines of cots and bianketed sleepers stretch from the topmost entry to the street doors. The commonest estimate placed apon the surplus population of the city this week is 100,000, but this is only a feat of guessing at random. There were 32,000 visitors yesterday at the Exposition, where Gilmore is offering popular programmes with his full band. The Merchants' Exchange is one of the largest halls in the country, and it was packed to suffication last evening with veterans and their families.

ARDOR NOT DAMPENED BY DISMAL WEATHER. Even these great assemblages furnish only omputing the number of visitors. Certainly it is a great crowd, and even the most dismal weather ever known in a holiday week has faired to dampen its arder or to affect its temper. Foreigners who required proof before conceding that Americans are the best-natured people under the sun would be readily convinced if they were in St. Louis this week. Prayers for better weather were given up this morning under the impression that the exigencies of late-growing crops needed more attention from Providence than the recreations of weather-worn soldiers. The Signal Service reports had been favorable for three days, but there had been no reputable weather outside the Government predictions. A German veteran carrying a battered canteen from one of the dripping tents in one of the parks is credited with a joke which the soldiers are enjoying. In his vernacular the jest is

I heard dot Clefeland vetoed dot vedder report which vos made out by dot Signal Service." Certainly a series of vetoes somewhere marred the prospects of the great military pageant postponed until to-day. Crders were issued last night that the veterans should march without regard for

weather and with full or decimated ranks. Governor Oglesby in a stirring speech at the Merchants' Exchange had protested against another postponment and General Sherfollowed him, had called for marching orders, dryly remarking that he had known it to rain in Illinois' and California one hundred and fifty days at a time. "Uncle Billy's word is law for the veterans and they marched. There were no signs of clearing weather at daylight and as the morning advanced the skies were darkened and fitful showers settled into a soaking rain. General Grier recalled "Uncle Billy's" discouraging reference to the one hundred and fifty days of genuine Western weather and left the soldiers to their fate. Orders were dispatched to the camps and State headquarters and the line was

The Mayor had directed the streets to be cleaned early in the morning. This was done over the greater part of the route and the roadways were in fair condition for marching, but the rain hopelessly discouraged a large contingent of the veterans. The street decorations which I described in yesterdispatch were water-soaked. Streamers g limp and flags, little and big, refused to flut-The artistic effect of the lavish expenditure are and money in decorating the streets was nely maried, and the soldiers as they marched tewalks bordered with waterproofs and units, had little to inspire them save the solivening strains of the numerous bands and the muffied cheers of mud-bedraggied spectators. Still they formed ranks cheerfully and when the long

formed between 10 and 11 o'clock.

was set in motion marched in good order and with the steadiness of veterans.

ORDER OF THE PARADE. The line was headed by the Commander-in-Chief, from whose breast gleamed the costly diamond and gold badge presented to him by his staff. His spetial escorte preceded him, the Grand Marshal and staff, a mounted St. Louis post and a well-drilled attation from New-England, which for perfection of discipline and drill is the pride of the Grand Following the carriages with the War Gov. and distinguished guests, came in strong the Department of Missouri, which had the right of the line from courtesy to the State where the encampment is held. The Illinois veterans brought by steamers from their imp near the arsenal were joined by their comrades in town and assigned to the next place by virtue of soulority of organization. They marched in great force with even files of twelve and presented a nost soldier-like appearance. The headquarters ag used by General Thomas in all his compoigns arried at the head of one of the strongest posts athis Department and, behind it were hundreds of attered and battle-marked standards contrasting the posts. Then followed in the order expanisation the Departments of Wisconsin.

Massachusetts, Maine, New-Jersey, Virginia, Califorma, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Maryland, Indiana, Iowa, Nebrasika, Colorado, Kansas, Michigau, Minnesota, Delaware, West Virginia and sixteen Southern States and Western Territories. The Kansas column was one of the strongest in numbers, the men marching with an air betokening indifference to weather and frequently singing as they passed.

All the departments started with platoons of twelve, but before the route was covered the files become broken and irregular, the marching throughout being very fast and the halts few in number. There were battle fl.gs in nearly every file. Veterars indeed were these soldiers who marched under the torn and faded colors.

TIME TELLING ON THE VETERANS. The twenty-two years which have passed since the great review on Pennsylvania ave. have made middle-aged and even old men of the Union soldiers. A large proportion of the veterans now have gray hairs to show in proof of active service a gengray hairs to show in proof of active service a generation ago. Their faces are seamed and timeworn, and an air of weariness and a sober and sedate mien are seen in the place of the alert carriage and rollicking gayety of other days. The veterans are rapidly aging, and they are beginning to count the cost of the annual parade in rneumatic twinges and neuralgic pains, and some of them to wonder whether it would not be wiser for them to drop out of the files altogether and allow the younger men to march.

neuralgic pains, and some of them to wonder whether it would not be wiser for them to drop out of the files altogether and allow the younger men to march.

Yet they are soldiers still, and when drums and files are heard they tall into line and try to forget that their battles were fought a quarter of a century ago. Time has left its imprint ineffaceably upon their faces, but the military bearing, the erect carriage and the soldierly stride were not wanting. These were the men who had fought with the Armies of Tennessee, the Cumberland, and the Potomac, and to whose valor and countless sacrifices the country owed its deliverance. These were the heroes of the forced march, the siege and the battle-charge, and they deserved, even in their forlorn march through the rain, under the most dismai of skies, the homage and respect of the vast throng of sight-seers. But even these heroes insisted upon the privileges of long service as veteraus, and while they were willing to march in the rain they had some little regard for their health. Many of them wore waterproof coats, yellow or black, outside their uniforms, and, if the truth must be told, a great many carried umbrellas over their heads. There were thousands of fair faces in the windows of the hotels and the business blocks, the only gleams of brightness to be descried under the dingy sky. The platoons would have had a more martial aspect if the umbrellas had been sheathed and the waterproofs strapped to the back, but the veterans considered prudence the better part of valor, so onward they went, each in his own way, through the driving rain, exciting sometimes a smile by their grotesque appearance, but invariably hearty admiration and applause from the great concourse of signtseers who blocked the sidewalks and lined the windows in Broadway, Fourth and Olive sts.

There were about 12,000 men who marched all the way to the triumphal arch. There would underthed an evening sterminal and not withstanding all drawbicks was an imposing display.

General Fairchild was enth

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT. POINTS OF GENERAL FAIRCHILD'S ADDRESS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S POINTED REFERENCES -FEATURES OF THE DAY.

JBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Sr. Louis, Sept. 28.—The National Encampment met in secret session late in the afternoon. General Fairchild delivered the opening address, referring at the outset to the ninth article of the regulations, prohibiting officers and comrades from using the organization for any partirigidly regarded throughout the year, both in letter and spirit. By this declaration he practically vindicated his own course in denouncing the President's battle-flag order, evidently considering that he had not transgressed the fundamental law of the organization. He then com-mented favorably upon the great increase of membership during the last five quarters, the actual gain exceeding 46,000. References followed to the Drexel gift of the Grant Cottage on Mt. McGregor, the Grant Memorial, aid to the Charleston sufferers Grant Memorial, aid to the Charleston shifters, and to the general pension policy of the Grand Army. He declared that men of all shades of political belief in the organization and in Congress had been enlisted in the organization and in Congress had been enlisted in the pension cause and that never until this year had the the pension cause and that never until this year had the of National opinion. charge been made that this zeal in behalf of needy comrades was of a political or partisan character. tion had been discussed for many years by Posts, De partments and National encampments and there had never been the slightest ground for classing it with political or partisan questions. The Grand Army would never consent to alter its course in regard to pensions in consequence of "political clamor," but would persevere in its efforts to secure \$13 a month for very honorably discharged soldier who was disabled in consequence of his service. He referred regretfully to the defeat of the Dependent Pensions bill, and while n inclined to argue against the proposed service pension, which as he knew was favored by many of the delegates, urged the encampment to do what it could to secure immediate relief for those who stood greatly in need of aid. The address was of a most conservative character and was ph rased with consummate tact so as to give little or no offence to the advocates of service pensions.

General Fairchild announced that the replies of th

posts to his circular asking for an expression of the judg-ment of the order for or against the Dependent Pensions bill had been almost unaminously in favor of that measure. As accusations were freely made within the organ ization that there had not been a fair expression of opin ion given by the soldiers, the National Pension Commit tee, when it was decided to frame another bill for presentation to Congress, sent copies of the draft to every entation to Congress, sent copies of the draft to every post and asked for a vote, to the end that the judgment of the Grand Army might be accurately and intelligently ascertained. That vote had been taken in the majority of the posts and the measure had been almost unanimeusly approved. The number of votes cast against it is not meationed, but General Fairchild states on his own authority that nine-tenths of the members of the Grand Army favor the new bill on its general merits, provided no other can be obtained. This provise is an important one and explains the activity of the service pension advocates, who have made General Slocum their candidate for Commander-in-Chief and are soliciting signatures at various State headquarters to a soliciting signatures at various State headquarters to a soliciting of a uniform pension of \$8 to every honorably discharged soldier. The Pension Committee's bill, on which the Posts have voted, repeats substantially the features af the measure vetoed by the Fresident.

General Fairchild, in his address, disclaimed any desire on the part of the Union veterans to revive feelings of sectional bitterness or to reopen the bloody chasen which once divided North and South. He declared that neither would the North and South. He declared that neither would the hold up for especial honor and distinction awthing that in any manner glorified the cause of disunion. He made in this way a most pointed reference to the battle-flazs order, justifying his own course by the principles of the Grand Army in protesting volumently against the President's action in coupling the embleme of the Union is the same honorable terms with the symbols of insurrection, After the Commander-in-Chief's address the reports of the Union at the post and asked for a vote, to the end that the judgment

same honorable terms with the symbols of insurrection, treason and rebellion.

After the Cemmander-in-Chief's address the reports of the Judge-Advocate-General, the Inspector-General the Quartermaster-General and the Adjutant-General were submitted and all matters requiring action by the committees were referred to them. The encampment adjourned before 6 o'clock.

The committees were in session until a late hour.

CANDIDATES FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. CANDIDATES FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The election of the next commander-in-chief continues to excite the liveliest interest. General Slocum is in Chicago to-night and will probably be here to-morrow if his followers consider his presence desirable. They profess to be confident of his election, but the Western men here are loud in asserting their preference for a candidate from their own section to any Eastern man. The Illinois delegation has deserted General Grier and declared for Judge Rea, of Minnesota, whose chances of election are improving. Congressman Warner is still a strong candidate. The Michigan delegation has a candidate of its own, who will probably be thrown over after the first ballot. Governor Foraker has telegraphed his refusal to be a candidate.

Governor Foraker has telegraphed as related e-eandidate.

The question of holding the next encampment early in the question of holding the next encampment early in stead of late to the Presidential year is being quietly dis cussed, but probably the usual date will not be changed.

STREETS BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED. The illumination of the streets took place this evening, the weather having unexpectedly cleared after nightfall. Five miles of streets were lighted continuously with over 82,000 variegated globes. The chief thoroughfares illuminated by systematic arrangement of standards, gas

jeta and clusters were Fourth-st., Broadway and Ohio-st. and Washington-ave. Arches with three hundred burners and colored globes spanued the streets. In Broadway each of tweive blocks had in the centre one of these beautiful arches of shimmering color. Up and down those broad streets were lines of dazzling colors harmoniously blended and filluminating with magical effect the gandily dressed fronts of the business blocks. The coming lines of continuous splendor were broken every ten feet by clusters of lights and nineteen-burner pyramids. The triumphal arch at Tweifth-st. was brilliantly filluminated, the strong light brunging out the details of the battle scenes and revealing the beauties of the design. The Lincoln and Grant arches in an opposite quarter shone in all the resplendency of cathedral glass illuminated by electric lights. Lincoln in heroic statue and Grant mounted on his famous charger were among the most wonderful features of this splendid display. Another most beautiful design in mosaic glass represented War and Peace with the Grand Army badge between them. The veterans were delighted with the unrivailed illumination of the main thoroughfares of the great city. The streets were filled with admiring crowds until midnight.

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The streets were filled with admiring crowds until munight.

Many of the veterans are leaving the city, the condition of the camps being deplerable. Thousands of them are going home disappointed, the parade having been marred by rain, and their own life in camp anything but enjoyable. The excursions by river and rail have also been abandoned until fair weather, although it is now hoped that a large party will go to Springfield to-morrow to visit Lincoln's tomb and be entertained by the State officials. The California delegation keep open house to-night for the benefit of the press, having a remarkable display of fruits and products of their State at Armory Hall.

A great camp fire with concert and fireworks, at Schnaider's Garden, is one of the features of the evening. There will be a reunion of the soldiers by States and a review by General Sherman at Forest Park to-morrow.

(For General Fairchild's address to the National Encamp.)

(For General Fairchild's address to the National Encamp ment, see Seventh Page.)

OFFICERS CHOSEN BY THE VETERANS' UNION. CLEVELAND, Sept. 28 (Special).—At the National En-campment of the Union Veterans' Union to-day General M. A. Dillon, of Washington, was re-elected commanderin-chief; Major-General William T. Clark, of Cleveland, in-chief; Major-General William T. Clark, of Cleveland, was elected first deputy commander; Colonel John A. Fulwiler, ef Illnois, second deputy: Dr. Charles Lloyd, of Lynn, Mass., surgeon-general; Colonel G. M. Elliott, of Topeka, Kanb-Chaplain-in-Chief; Colonel Robert S. Avery, of Cleveland, was appointed Inspector-General. For members of the executive committee the following were chosen: Colonel C. H. Flick, of Ohio: Colonel A. Rheinhardt, of New-Jersey; Lieutenant-Colonel Harry H. Hurst, of Pennsylvania; Comrado Daniel W. Gould, of Massachusetts, and Inery Pice, of Illinois. It was decided to meet next year in Pennsylvania, the place and time to be fixed by Commander in-Chief Dillon.

GLADSTONE'S SCATHING CRITICISM. HE REVIEWS A WORK ON THE IRISH UNION.

THE BLACK RECORD OF THAT TIME CHARACTER IZED IN VIGOROUS TERMS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Mr. Gladstone has a critique of The Nineteenth Century" on Ingram's "History of the Irish Union." He says that the work is not a history at all; that it offers no inquiry into the grave charges against the authors of the Union, and that it does not show even a rudimentary knowledge of the leading facts of Irish affairs. Continuing, Mr. Glad-stone says that he himself, after long striving to obtain an acquaintance with the experience of unhappy Ireiand, now knows just enough to be aware that his knowledge of it is imperfect and to have an linkling of the magnitude and complexity of the task of the Thucydides of the Irish Union, who has not yet mounted above the horizon. An inquiry into the facts presents unusual difficulties. The records of the Irish Government for over thirty years before the Union are kept secret. tematic extinction of documents by in-lividuals con-cerned. The inference is that the history of the Union is so black that it must be hidden from the eyes

Mr. Gladstone proceeds to show that the charges of corruption brought against Lord Cornwallis were true. Referring to the list of promises to supporters of the Union which Lord Cornwallis sent to the Duke

"The stench of this shameful record is too foul for "The stench of this shameful record is too foul for the public even after two generations have passed away. Not only corruption, but flagrant intimidation and savage repression were used to obtain the Union. Cornwallis declared in July, 1799, that the force in Ireland sufficed to preserve the peace, but not to nicet a foreign Invasion. What a picture of an unhappy country. A force of 125,000 men necessary to keep peace among a disarmed people of 4,500,000.

He contends that the methods telem to promote the

Union stopped the tendency toward the growth of seony, replaced the Protestant cuque I power, arrested the good disposition of the Irish Parliament, and reversed the balance of strength of Parliament, and reversed the balance of strength of parties by transferring British and Castle influence to the Union side. In order to sustain this policy passions were let loose, Orangeism was founded to inflame those passions, and the party of United Irishmen was driven into disaffection and taught to depend upon foreign aid. Through the continuance of ima system a reign of terror was established, and a portion of the people, previously distinguished for loyalty, was driven into rebetifon under circumstances which warrant the belief that such rebetilion was fostered by the Government in order to promote a system of forucious repression. After the rebetilion was repressed a system of intimidation was actively upheld by robbery, devastation, rape, torture and murder, which were practised continually, the Government shielding the perpetrators.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone argues that the Irish

SAID TO HAVE BEEN ON GERMAN SOIL. THE STORY OF THE SOLDIER WHO FIRED ON THE FRENCH HUNTING PARTY.

BERRIAN, Sept 28.—The Public Prosecutor at Colman has made an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the shooting affair on the Franco-German frontier near Raon-sur-Plaine on Saturday last, and reports that Kauffmann, the soldier who was detailed to assist the forest guard in preventing peaching and who did the shooting, saw twelve persons in the pine forests on German territory waixing is the direction of the French frontier. Kauffmann called three times for the party to halt, but no attention was paid to his summons and he fired. Then seeing guns levelled at him from behind some trees on the French side of the boundary, he retreated from his position. One of the forest guard named Linhof was a witness

to the whole affair and corroborates Kauffmann's state-ment. Two large blood spots were found on the French ment Two large blood spots were found on the French side, five yards from the fronder, which are taken as evidence that Brignos, the game-beater for the French phrty, who died frein his wounds, dragged himsoft to the spei after being wounded and lay there for some time. No blood marks or jostprints were seen on the German side of the frontier, there being a high growth of heather thereabouts. Owing to the density of the undergrowth of bushes and the thickness of the trees, it would have been impossible for Kauffmann, frem the spot where he fired, to have seen the place where the bloodmarks were found or to have shot any one there. It is therefore assumed by the Public Prosecutor that the shots were fired and took offect on German territory.

The North German Gazette deplores the incident and says: "We must await the result of the judical inquiry before taking any action in the matter."

St. PETERESBURG, Sept. 28.—Serious misgivings have been caused here in regard to the probable outcome of the shooting of members of a French hunting party on the France-German femicials were at fault, the Government will give ample satisfaction.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN ITALY. Berlin, Sept. 28.—The Crown Princess of Germany ecompanied by her daughter, Princess Victoria, and mite, has arrived at Belluno, where they will stay at the

Villa La Punta. Dr. Mackenzie advises the Crown Prince to arrange to live in Italy throughout the winter. A STEAMER WRECKED AND TEN LIVES LOST. LONDON, Sept. 28.—The British steamer Matthew Cay has been wrecked off Cape Finisterre. Ten persons were drowned.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN EX-VICE-CONSUL. Berlin, Sept. 28.—Mr. Tilghmann, formerly American Vice-Consul here, has been arrested on suspicion of having defrauded several American citizens, besides a num-ber of German tradesmen.

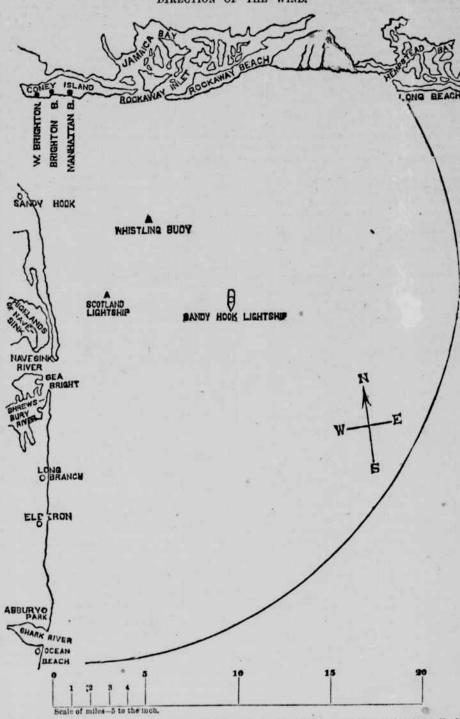
A SPEECH BY SIR WILLIAM V. HARCOURT. LONDON, Sept. 28.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt addressed a meeting of Liberals at Lewes to-day. He denounced the Government's policy in Ireland as base and brutal. The course of the Ministry, he said, was revolting to the free people of England, who would not long anders to see a sister country so maltreated. The Tories aimed to maintain their privileges by ferce; the Liberals offered freedom, conciliation and self-government to Ireland. He hailed the prospect of the contest reaching a climax. He did not doubt that Home Rule would win.

COMMANDER M'CALLA GETS A SHIP. Washington, Sept. 28.—Commander B. H. McCalla who has for six years held the office of Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, has at his own request been placed in command of the Enter-prise, now fitting out at New-York for foreign service.

JUDGE RUGER AND THE SHARP CASE. SYRACUSE, Sept. 28 (Special).—Application has been made to Chief Judge Ruger, of the Court of Appeals, te grant a stay in the Sharp case. Judge Ruger to-night said he had nothing to say about the matter. He will go to Albany to-morrow. The statement that he had already granted a stay is premature.

WHERE THE YACHTS WILL SAIL TO-DAY.

THE COURSE FOR THE SECOND DAY'S RACE BETWEEN THE VOLUNTEER AND THISTLE-THE STARTING POINT DEPENDENT UPON THE DIRECTION OF THE WIND.



The above cut represents that portion of the occan, or the outside course of the New-York Yacht Club, where the Volunteer and Thistle will sail the race to-day. The course will be twenty miles to the windward or to the leeward and return from the Scotland Lightship, if a good course can be laid from there; if not, the start will be made from the Sandy Hook Lightship. If the wind should be from any other direction than between south-southwest and west-southwest and north-northeast and east northeast, the course will probably be from the Scotland Lightship, otherwise from the Sandy Hook Lightship. The start will be made at 10:30.

FAIR TEST OF THE YACHTS.

WHAT YACA. MEN SAY OF TUESDAY'S RACE-DIS-COUNTING THE VOLUNTEER'S BIG VICTORY-EXPERTS SAY IT SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN AS A TEST CASE-ALL REAL

FOR TO-DAY. To-day, weather permitting, there will be sailed the second of the races between the Volunteer and Thistle for the America's Cup. The race will be over what is known as the outside course, because it is sailed wholly out at sea, and the distance will be twenty miles to windward or leeward and return. The map which is printed herewith shows correctly where the race is to take place

The exact course cannot be shown, because it is tependent on the direction of the wind, and is therefore not determined until just before the yachts are started. When the direction of the wind has been ascertained the flagship Electra, with the regatta ommittee on board, will come to anchor near the Scotland Lightship or the Sandy Hook Lightship as the case may be. Between the lightship selected and the flagship will be the starting line. A tug will log off twenty miles to windward or leeward from this line and then drop anchor, boisting a red bail when she has completed her task. It is not necessary to delay the start until the tug bas completed the distance, because the course to be taken will be communicated to these in the rival yachts when the tug sets forth on her mission and steam will enable her to keep ahead of them even if they are started soon after she begins her journey. The object of the course is to afferd a comparative test of speed in running before the wind and beating against the wind. Of course, this object may be defeated by a shift of wind after the start which may make the race a reach both ways. But this is approbable. To make a race the course has to be traversed in seven hours. It there is wind enough to warrant starting the yachts the preparatory gun will be fired at 10:30 a. m. Fen minutes later another gun will beem forth the signal to start. After that five minutes will be allowed the yachts in which to cross the line. WILL THERE BE A THIRD RACE ?

If the Volunteer wins-and there were few yes terday who ventured to think that she will not. whatever they may hope-that settles it. There will be no third race. The cup will remain with the New-York Yacht Club, as evidence that this Nation can build faster yachts than Great Britain can, and, by a fair presumption, faster yachts than any other nation. The American Eagle will do much patriotic screaming over the length and breadth of this great Nation, and the simpering

much patriotic screaming over the length and breadth of this great Nation, and the simpering damsel with a pitchfork and bare feet who personities Britannia ruling the waves should hide her diminished head in shame, if there were any genume flesh and blood about her.

The overwhelming defeat which the Thiatle suffered on Tuesday has dissipated much of the interest that was felt in to-day's race. It was so generally regarded as a foregone conclusion that the Volunteer would win that no bets made since the race of Tuesday can be heard of. The Scotsmen are not backing the Thiatle. They are a shrewd lot and don't let their patriotism run away with their judgment or their meney. That talk about a "bar" of money which some English or Scotch syndicate was to put up on the Thiatle was much overdone. The "bar" never materialized on this side of the ocean.

Hefore the race of Tuesday there were people who were seeking to wager on the Volunteer who couldn't find any one to bet against them. Once titten, twice shy, says the proverb, and those who have backed English boats in the cup races have been many times bitten, and ought to be as shy of such wagers as old Weller cautioned his son to be of the "widders." It is said that one well-known sportsman had tried unsuccessfully for several days to place \$10,000 on the Volunteer.

After pardonable jubilation calm judgment resumes control. While Tuesday's race proves conclusively that the Vo unteer is the better boat in light wind, no yachtsman of sound judgment believes that the time by which the Volunteer's superiority to the Mayflower and the Geneta, it would prove that the Thiatle over the inside course in such conditions as prevailed, if so regarded it would prove too much. Making all allowances for the Volunteer's superiority to the Mayflower and the Geneta, it would prove that the Thiatle is no better, if not somewhat inferior, to those cutters in light winds. But she has conclusively shown that she is a good deal faster than they are, and much faster than a still better

NOW FOR A PIPING BREEZE.

age. But just how much allowance on to be made for bad luck, interference by steamboats, fluky wind, etc., is a matter concerning which there can be no agreement, because the factors to be considered have such uncertain weight. CRITICS' ESTIMATES OF THE RIVALS,

A nautical critic whose reputation is National estimates that the Volunteer is five minutes better than the Thistle over the inside course in a breeze minutes, and another at ten minutes. Americans are generous fees and, as long as it is conceded that the Volunteer showed herself the better boat they will not quibble about how much better she may be fairly regarded. Reference is made to the matter here to suggest to people who are disgusted with the procession which they witnessed on Tuesday that they may still hope to see a race worth seeing if they will try again. The conditions that prevail on the outside course are much more favorable for a fair trial between the boats than is usual over the not be so many steamers present; there is less probability of fluky wind. At all events there is less probability of fluky wind. At all events there is every prospect of a close race in the rau of twenty miles before the wind. At this point of sailing the Thistle rather more than held her own in Thesday's

This le rather more than held her own in Tuesday's race, although under conditions which did not necessarily prove that she is superior to the Volunteer at it. If the first half of the race is before the wind it will probably be a pretty even thing, and the This le may gain a little. But if she does it will be a sight worth going far to see, to behold the Volunteer overhand her in the beat to windward. It is at any rate hoped that the This le will be in better trum this time than before. The conclusion finally come to by designer and owner that the trim and not the bottom was to blame for her disappointing sailing is much more worthy of considtrim and not the bottom was to blame for her disappointing sailing is much more worthy of consideration than their first supposition, and the little
charges made in the ballast yesterday afternoon
may make all the difference in the world—in fact,
the difference between winning and losing.

People who want to know how best to see the
race are again referred to The Tribune's advertising columns. The Olivette, the Gnyandotte, the
large Steamhost Company's capacions steamers.

Iron Steamboat Company's capacious steamers, and the Bay Ridge will again go over the course.

THE THISTLE'S BOTTOM ALL RIGHT. WAS SWEPT WITH ROPES WITHOUT ANYTHING BEING FOUND-MR. BELL THOUGHT OF HAVING A DIVER EXAMINE HER.

At an early hour yesterday morning Designer Watin order that her bottom might be examined and all doubts as to its condition set at rest. He was unsucamination was unnecessary. As she lay at anchor, her bottom was "swept" with ropes and no trace of any obstruction could be detected, while so far as could be ascertained the paint was in good condition, and had not bilstered at all. When Mr. Watson called at Thistie, only to find that it was already taken up, the of the cutter, positively assured him that the paint

must be all right. It seemed to be perfectly well 'set,' " said he, " and if there were any blisters they were so small that they could not possibly interfere with the yacht's

contemplated getting a diver to go below and report the state of affairs; so on his return from his ineffectual search for a dock he went to a member of t Corinthian Yacht Club and asked him where he could get the diver. He was directed to apply to the Merritt Wrecking Company, but apparently thinking that game was not worth so much candle, he boarded

TWO MUCH TROUBLE TO GET A DIVER. To a reporter who saw him there he admitted that he had been thinking seriously of getting a diver. "But after all I concluded that it was no use to go to so much trouble," he added. "We had a pretty thorough examination of her by 'sweeping' herrunning a rope right along her bottom, and it seemed to be all right. Besides, the people at the drydock assured me that there was no possibility that she had had carried away any chips. I did not think myself in their opposition to Civil Service reform. But that there was really anything the matter, but Captain I took all this bother. It sounds a bit ridiculous to make this supposition about the Thistle's poor sailing, but I have been thinking that the fault may have lain in the jib. I have a precedent for supposing that, because in the first trial she made off Rothesay on the Clyde, which was the first time she used the she was very sluggish in going through the wat day and we would not have set it but for that." "What was the cause of your running in to the

"I do not know. I was below at the time, and

SEEKING A VOTE on "REFORM."

A QUARREL OVER THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION NAMING ITS CAN-DIDATES, SUBMITTING TO THE RUMSELLERS AND FACING BOTH WAYS ON OFFICIAL

The Democratic Convention finished its two days' session promptly enough after the Committee on Resolutions agreed on a platform, the most salient points of which were a plank opposing sumptuary legislation and another urging that the question of Civil Service Reform should be submitted to the people, but approving the present laws. This was adopted after a long struggle in the Committee. The ticket is as follows:

For Secretary of State-FREDERICK COOK. Controller-EDWARD WEMPLE. Treasurer-LAWRENCE J. FITZGERALD. Attorney-General—Charles F. Tabor. State Engineer and Surveyor—John Bogert. All the candidates, with the exception of Mr.

Tabor, were nominated by acclamation.

THE STORY OF THE DAY. LONG DELAY CAUSED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RES-

OLUTIONS-THE CIVIL SERVICE PLANK A COM-SARATOGA, Sept. 28 .- The harmony of yesterday

was not broken to-day. The convention nominated what must be conceded to be a respectable ticket, and chose all but one of the candidates by acclamation. There was no exhibition of ill-feeling at any time. It was in fact a luke-warm convention and so decidedly uninteresting, for a Democratic convention ought always to be served hot. The most important incident of the day, perhaps, was the practical triumph of the anti-Civil Service reformers in the Committee on Resolutions and in the convention. This convention showed that it knew how not to do it. It straggled together this forenoon at half-past 11, an hour and a half after the appointed time. Twentyfour hours had passed since the body had been called to order, and so far as the work of the convention people was concerned, nothing had been accomplished but the temporary organization. The pale faces of some of the members of the Committee on Contested Seats told of their long vigil, lasting until 6 o'clock this morning, fourteen hours of speech making and wrangles over local dog fights in different parts of the State.

But when the convention was finally ready to start it struck a new snag by deputy. The Civil Service reform plank in the platform had brought on an old-fashioned Democratic quarrel in the Committee on Resolutions, and the committee was not ready to report. On this Senator Murphy moved a further recess until 2 p. m. ,thus throwing away two hours more, but he was overruled.

D. Cady Herrick, of Albany, chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported in favor of the sitting delegations from Albany, Broome, Cayuaga, New-York, Onondaga and Orleans, and the first and second districts of Westchester In the third district of Westchester the contestants were admitted. This excluded Irving Hall. The change in the Westchester district so far as there was any difference in the complexion of the delegation was a Cleveland gain. As this result showed 384 delegates had waited here in Saratoga twenty-four hours in order to change three delegates from one district in Westchester County. Timothy J. Campbell for the Committee on Permanent Organization, then reported the name of Mr. Raines as permanent chairman, and continued the active secretaries already chosen. A long list of vice-presidents and honorary secretaries was ennounced. George H. Sterling, of fragrant memory, was one of the secretaries.

Anthony Barrett, of Brooklyn, offered a resolution which he said was suggested to him by his all-night labors in the Committee on Contested Seats. This declared it to be the sense of the throughout the State shoull adopt proper rules to govern the primary elections of delegates to the State Convention. Mr. Barrett alluded to the primary elections law, which he said was ineffectual unless proper rules were made. A county committee could exclude all red-headed men from the organization, and the primary elections law could not help them. In New-York and Brooklyn the party acted under rules, but in the country the primary elections were usually governed by tradings. The result was that a large number of Democrats were ostracised at present. He protested against fraud and oppression in the primary elections.

A large number of the delegates from the country evidently sympathized with Mr. Barrett's view, but when the resolution was put to a rising vote alter some parliamentary skirmishing against it by Judge Clancy and Thomas F. Gilroy, of New-York, it was lost. Temmany and the County Democracy voted against it, most of the votes in its favor coming from the country delegates, It may be, however, that the agitation of the subject will have an effect in the country. There is considerable feeling among the delegates as to their being kept here while a few local squabbles which ought to be fought out at home are thrashed over. Such difficulties would often be avoided if there were rules, and each side knew what they were. Such a squabble was probably prevented in Eric County by the action of Edwin Fleming, Editor of "The Buffalo Courier," who discovered that the calls published in his paper were irregular, ordered them excluded, and directed the attention of Democrats to their rules. This set many to studying them for the arst time, with the result that each side knew its ground and there were no contests. In almost all cases, it is said, the contests arise through sharp practice, which is made possible either by the absence of rules or by ignorance of those already in existence.

VIGOROUS DEMANDS FOR THE SPOILS,

A recess of an hour was taken to give the Platform Committee time to settle their quarrel. The cause of this was an attempt persistently made by the Tammany Hall delegates to insert a plank against Civil Service reform. The Tammany members of the committee were Restus S. Ransom, Congressman Francis B. Spinola, Henry Bischoff, jr., Sheriff Hugh J. Grant and ex-Senator George II. Forster. They were aided by Congressman Bourke Cockran, who occasionally came into the committee room and acted as a substitute for Sheriff Grant. Mr. Cockran fought Civil Service reform in the Democratic State Committee a year ago and was beaten. He was aided this year by Congressman Spinola. "Nine-tenths of the Democrats in this State,"

said Mr. Spinola to the committee, "are opposed to Civil Service reform. They think it a humbug. They don't want the law enforced. Give us a chance to abolish it. I am going to Washington soon. Don't embarrass me there by approving

a Civil Service reform plank to gull the Mugwumps had been drawn up by ex-Governor Dorshein was stoutly defended by himself, Edward Cooper and ex-Congressman Henry A. Reeves, of Suffolk County. They pointed out that about all the Mugwumps cared about in politics was Civil Service reform, and they would be driven out of the Democratic party, perhaps, if a plank hostile to Civil Service reform was adopted. Mr. Dorsheimer's plank was of the mildest possible character, but still the Tammany Hall delegates opposed its adoption. In the plank it was carefully pointed out that the Civil Service laws applied only to a small part of the Federal